BA

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 : C07H 21/04, C07K 5/00, 14/00, C12N 15/63, A61K 38/00, 48/00, C12Q 1/68

A1

(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/13778

(43) International Publication Date: 17 April 1997 (17.04.97)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US96/16414

(22) International Filing Date: 10 October 1996 (10.10.96)

(30) Priority Data:
60/005,080 11 October 1995 (11.10.95) US

(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: THE PENN STATE RESEARCH FOUNDATION [US/US]; 207 Old Main, University Park, PA 16802 (US).

(72) Inventors; and
(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: WELCH, Danny, Ray [US/US]; 1904 Wexford Road, Palmyra, PA 17078 (US). LEE, Jeong-Hyung [KR/US]; 95 University Manor East, Hershey, PA 17033 (US).

(74) Agent: MONAHAN, Thomas, J.; The Pennsylvania State University, Intellectual Property Office, 113 Technology Center, University Park, PA 16802 (US).

(81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, KR, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

Published
With international search report.

(54) Title: A METASTASIS SUPPRESSOR GENE

(57) Abstract

A new human metastasis-suppressor gene was cloned using substractive hybridization comparing metastatic and nonmetastatic cells. Loss of expression correlates with metastatic potential in human cells, the expression of the gene results in significant suppression of metastasis in athymic nude mice. A cDNA was isolated and the gene was designated *KiSS-1* and mapped to chromosome (1). The predicted *KiSS-1* protein has a proline-rich region with homology to SH3 binding domain which predicts a mechanism for metastasis suppression. *KiSS-1* and its products are useful as a marker for staging melanomas in a clinical setting, for diagnosis and for therapy.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia
AT	Austria
AU	Australia
BB	Barbados
BE	Belgium
BF	Burkina Faso
BG	Bulgaria
BJ	Benin
BR	Brazil
BY	Belarus
CA	Canada
CF	Central African Republic
CG	Congo
CH	Switzerland
CI	Côte d'Ivoire
CM	Cameroon
CN	China
CS	Czechoslovakia
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
GA	Gabon
GB	United Kingdom
GE	Georgia
GN	Guinea
GR	Greece
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
JP	Japan
KE	Kenya
KG	Kyrgystan
KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
KR	Republic of Korea
KZ	Kazakhstan
LI	Liechtenstein
LK	Sri Lanka
LR	Liberia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MC	Monaco
MD	Republic of Moldova
MG	Madagascar
ML	Mali
MN	Mongolia
MR	Mauritania
MW	Malawi
MX	Mexico
NE	Niger
NL	Netherlands
NO	Norway
NZ	New Zealand
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
RU	Russian Federation
SD	Sudan
SE	Sweden
SG	Singapore
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
SN	Senegal
SZ	Swaziland
TD	Chad
TG	Togo
TJ	Tajikistan
TT	Trinidad and Tobago
UA	Ukraine
UG	Uganda
US	United States of America
UZ	Uzbekistan
VN	Viet Nam

A METASTASIS SUPPRESSOR GENE

The U.S. Government may have rights in the present invention because partial support was provided by NIH R01-CA2168.

This application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Application 60/005,080 filed October 11, 1995.

A cDNA molecule from the *KiSS-1* gene has a novel nucleotide sequence and encodes a protein that suppresses metastasis in melanoma cancers. The gene is useful as a marker to distinguish metastatic from non-metastatic cells, a characteristic forming the basis of diagnostic tests, and to provide criteria for disease staging, and planning therapeutic strategies. The *KiSS-1* nucleotide sequence is a candidate for use in gene therapy, and pharmaceutical compositions include the gene product of *KiSS-1*.

Metastasis, the spread of tumor cells from a primary tumor to form discontinuous tumors at nearby or distant sites is the major life-threatening complication to cancer cure. Metastasis is responsible for the majority of cancer-related deaths. In order to improve treatments and in order to more accurately diagnose and stage cancer, a greater understanding of the metastatic process at the molecular level is required. New modalities of cancer therapy are needed particularly to treat metastatic cancer. However, dissecting the specific genetic events controlling metastasis has been complicated by three factors. First, metastasis involves multiple steps, suggesting involvement of multiple genes (Liotta, 1992; Nicolson, 1993; Radinsky, 1991). Second,

metastatic cells are highly aneuploid; therefore, identifying structurally altered genes or abnormally functioning genes over background genomic instability in tumors has proven extremely difficult. Third, the ability of assays to identify metastasis-associated genes has been hampered by tumor heterogeneity and technical limitations. Nonetheless, the current paradigm of human tumor progression proposes that a finite number of nonrandom chromosomal and genetic alterations are responsible for each stage of neoplastic evolution (Vogelstein, 1990), including metastasis (Liotta, 1992; Nicolson 1993; Radinsky, 1991). Yet, the identities of metastasis-regulatory genes remain elusive.

Metastasis is known to be controlled at two levels. First, dominantly acting metastasis genes drive conversion toward metastatic spread (e.g., mutant c-Ha-*ras* and TIAM-1, reviewed in Dear, 1990; Liotta and Steeg, 1991; Liotta, 1991). Secondly, loss of some genes predisposes cells to convert from benign to malignant (e.g., nm23). The latter types of genes are termed "metastasis-suppressor genes."

Neuroectodermal cancers such as neuroblastoma, small cell lung carcinoma, and cutaneous and ocular malignant melanomas are examples of cancers for which metastasis is a serious problem. Melanoma currently accounts for only 1-5% of all cancers, but its incidence has increased more than 4% annually since 1970 (Armstrong, 1994; Koh, 1991). As with most solid tumors, the major complication preventing cure of melanoma is metastasis (Frost, 1992). Neoplastic progression toward malignancy of cutaneous melanoma can be described by relatively discrete stages - melanocyte tumorigenesis precedes formation of benign nevi (atypical moles) which presumably become fully tumorigenic before expanding radially (radial growth phase) then invading vertically

(vertical growth phase) into the skin. Some cells then acquire the ability to metastasize. Despite some defined criteria, it is still not always possible to correctly stage and predict a primary tumor's propensity to metastasize. Less subjective criteria are needed.

Genetic linkage studies have implicated chromosomes 1 and 9 in the predisposition to cutaneous malignant melanoma in families with higher-than-average risk for developing the disease (Dracopoli, 1989; Fountain, 1990; Trent, 1991; Parmiter, 1988; Dracopoli, 1988). Structural alterations of chromosome 6 and 7, on the other hand, occur in progressing or late-stage cutaneous malignant melanomas (Fountain, 1990; Trent, 1991; Dracopoli, 1992; Kacker, 1990; Guan, 1992). Recent data have suggested that the responsible gene on chromosome 9 is the multiple tumor suppressor gene, MTS1, which encodes for the cyclin-dependent kinase CDKN2 on chromosome 9 (Kamb, 1994; Parker, 1994; Skolnick, 1994; Hussussian, 1994). Loss of heterozygosity, homozygous deletions and chromosome breaks on the short arm of chromosome 9 in the vicinity of MTS1 are frequently found in non-hereditary melanomas, and these abnormalities arise early in tumor progression, i.e., in nevi and primary tumors (Cowan, 1988). Clinical studies are currently underway evaluating the utility of MTS1 as a diagnostic/staging aid.

Chromosome transfer studies with human melanoma cells have provided functional evidence for both tumor-suppressor and metastasis-suppressor genes on chromosome 6. Microcell-mediated chromosome transfer (MMCT) of chromosome 6 into UACC-903 and UACC-091 human malignant melanoma cell lines resulted in nontumorigenic hybrids (Trent, 1990), suggesting that chromosome 6 contains a melanoma tumor-suppressor gene. SOD2 (which maps to 6q25 (Church, 1992) and encodes manganese superoxide

dismutase) is thought to be a melanoma tumor-suppressor since transfection into the UACC-903 blocked tumor formation (Church, 1993).

Complete tumor suppression following introduction of chromosome 6 into human melanoma cells was somewhat surprising since alterations of chromosome 6 are generally considered late, rather than early, changes in melanoma (Fountain, 1990; Parmiter, 1988; Dracopoli, 1992). Moreover, when chromosome 6 was introduced into the highly metastatic human malignant melanoma cell lines, C8161 and MelJuSo, the resulting hybrids were still tumorigenic despite apparently retaining the entire added chromosome (Welch, 1994; Miele, 1995). neo6/C8161 hybrids were completely suppressed for their ability to metastasize following intradermal, subcutaneous or intravenous inoculation. C8161 and all neo6/C8161 hybrids retain SOD2 and express MnSOD; therefore, MnSOD is not apparently responsible for tumor suppression in this model (Welch, 1994). Likewise, transfection of SOD2 into C8161 clones does not suppress tumorigenicity or metastasis (Miele and Welch, 1995).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Genes expressed in nonmetastatic cells, but not in their metastatic counterparts, are termed "metastasis suppressor genes." Further support for this classification is obtained from the ability of a particular gene or gene product to suppress metastasis in a model system when the gene is introduced into metastatic cells. The availability of paired cell lines -metastatic and non-metastatic with otherwise the same genetic background, allowed the analysis of differentially expressed genes. Using two techniques to identify the differentially expressed genes, differential

display(a PCR-based technique) and subtraction libraries, novel human metastatic suppressor genes have been found.

A specific gene *KiSS-1* was identified using subtractive hybridization comparing parental, metastatic melanomas with chromosome 6-melanoma hybrid cells. The gene maps to chromosome 1q32 - q41. It is likely to be regulated by gene(s) on chromosome 6. Candidate genes were identified by searching for a minimum 10-fold increase in mRNA expression in nonmetastatic chromosome 6-C8161 hybrids cells (neo6/C8161.1) compared to highly metastatic parental C8161 cells grown under similar conditions. A resulting oligonucleotide probe was used to screen Northern blots of Meljuso, C8161 and neo/Meljuso cell lines. The gene designated *KiSS-1* was found to be more highly expressed in neo6/ hybrids than metastatic parental cells. Further support for the role of the gene product was that transfection of a *KiSS-1* cDNA into human melanoma cells suppressed metastatis in athymic mice, a model for metastasis.

A full-length *KiSS-1* cDNA (about 0.784 kb) has a novel nucleotide sequence. (SEQ ID No: 1) Other sequences within the scope of the invention include truncated sequences and fragments of the full length sequence. (SEQ ID Nos: 7, 8, 9, 10) These fragments or truncations of the basic sequence (SEQ ID No: 1) with or without nucleotide sequences that flank the fragments and/or extend the truncated sequence, are also within the scope of the present invention.

Characteristics of a cDNA with SEQ ID No:1 include about 0.784 kb and an open reading frame (ORF) of 0.495 kb. The cDNA encodes a protein of a predicted size of about 18 kD molecular weight and about 164 amino acids in length. The cDNA predicts a predominantly hydrophilic, 164 amino acid protein with a polyproline rich domain indicative of an SH3 ligand and a putative protein kinase

C-α phosphorylation site. Transfection of a full-length *KiSS-1* cDNA into human malignant melanoma cell line C8161 suppressed metastasis in an expression-dependent manner. The region 85-97 (SEQ ID NO: 5) includes the active site necessary for metastasis suppression. Truncated proteins and fragments of proteins that are useful for diagnosis, staging and therapy include amino acid sequences including positions 1-78 (SEQ ID NO: 3), 79-164, (SEQ ID NO: 4), 85-97 (SEQ ID NO: 5) (including the active region), and 154-156 (SEQ ID NO: 6) of SEQ ID NO: 2. No major regions of protein homology were found in comparing the amino acid sequences of the present invention with sequences in the SwissProt database.

Northern blots comparing a panel of human melanoma cells revealed that *KiSS-1* mRNA expression occurred only in nonmetastatic melanoma cells. Expression of mRNA in normal heart, brain, liver, lung and skeletal muscle was undetectable by Northern blotting. Weak bands were found in kidney and pancreas, but highest expression was observed in placenta.

A nucleotide sequence of the *KiSS-1* gene is useful for diagnosis and staging of breast cancer and neuroectodermal cancers including melanomas, small cell carcinoma of the lung and neuroblastomas. The gene is a candidate for gene therapy protocol, e.g. gene replacement. The protein encoded by the *KiSS-1* cDNA is also suitable for diagnostic tests and planning treatment strategies, as well as for use in pharmaceutical compositions. Monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies directed to proteins or polypeptides having amino acid sequences as shown in SEQ ID NOS: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively are useful to detect the sequences.

For staging of cutaneous melanoma, the progression from melanocyte tumorigenesis, to benign nevi (atypical moles), to full tumors, to the radial growth phase is

accompanied by expression of the metastasis suppressor gene. As the melanoma enters the vertical growth phase, there is a reduction of the expression of the metastasis suppressor gene. Malignancy is detected by lack of *KiSS-1* expression.

For diagnosis of a metastatic cancer, a probe for the *KiSS-1* gene or at least the active fragment thereof (SEQ ID NO: 5) is applied to a biological test sample such as a skin or tumor biopsy under conditions suitable for hybridization. The probe may be labeled for ease of detection if hybridization occurs.

Diagnostic methods also include detecting expression of a tumor suppressor gene or fragment thereof by detecting *KiSS-1* in mRNA or its gene product or fragments or truncations thereof.

Nucleotide sequences that are useful as probes to detect by hybridization related sequences in other cancers, are components of recombinant expression systems. Recombinant expression systems are useful to produce the *KiSS-1* gene product or a fragment or truncation thereof, for example, for use in preparation of pharmaceutical compositions or for gene therapy. Suitable recombinant express systems comprise regulatory elements that allow expression of the *KiSS-1* gene or a fragment or truncation thereof, such as a nucleotide sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NOS: 1, 7, 8, 9 or 10.

For gene therapy, a nucleotide sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NOS: 1, 7, 9, 10 or a functional equivalent (suppresses metastasis) is combined with suitable promoters, enhancers and inducible elements. In some embodiments, liposomes are used as gene carriers. Other suitable means of gene transfer are particle bombardment methods via a "gene gun," and electrofection. Alternatively, molecules with amino acid sequences in

accordance with SEQ ID NOS: 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 are combined with suitable diluents in pharmaceutical compositions and administered to a mammal intradermally or systemically.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 1) of a cDNA from a gene designated *KiSS-1*.

FIG. 2 shows the predicted protein sequence of *KiSS-1*. "Proteins" and "polypeptides" are used interchangeably herein. Abbreviations for amino acid residues are: A, Ala; C, Cys; D, Asp; E, Glu; F, Phe; G, Gly; H, His; I, Ile; K, Lys; L, Leu; M, Met; N, Asn; P, Pro; Q, Gln; R, Arg; S, Ser; T, Thr; V, Val; W, Trp; and Y, Tyr. The *KiSS-1* gene product has a polyproline-rich domain and a putative protein kinase C-α phosphorylation site.

The amino acids 81-100 show the PXXP consensus SH3 binding motif.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Several candidate metastasis-suppressor cDNAs were identified by subtraction hybridization and differential display comparing C8161 and neo6/C8161 cells (Lee, 1996). One clone, designated *KiSS-1*, was expressed only in nonmetastatic neo6/C8161 cells. Full-length *KiSS-1* was obtained by cDNA library screening using a neo6/ C8161.1 λZAP-cDNA library (7.5 X 10^6 plaques). After third round screening, seven positive clones were isolated and identified as a same gene by restriction mapping and sequence analysis. The longest cDNA insert was sequenced on both strands by the dideoxy chain termination method with Sequenase version 2.0 (Amersham). The cDNA designation combines interim laboratory nomenclature for putative **S**uppressor **S**equences with acknowledgment of the

gene's discovery in Hershey. *KiSS-1* cDNA sequence was submitted to GenBank as a novel gene with an accession number of U43527.

A northern blot analyses of *KiSS-1* was used to investigate:

A. Expression of *KiSS-1* mRNA was sought in cell clones derived from C8161, neo6/C8161, and neo6(del)(q21-q23)/C8161 cell clones. neo6/C8161 hybrids were prepared using MCH262A1.D6 as a microcell chromosome donor (Trent, 1990) and neo6(del)(q21-q23) hybrids were prepared using a related variant A9/6q$^-$Cl.1.2 (Gualandi, 1994) as a microcell chromosome donor. Relative metastatic potentials are based upon both experimental (intravenous inoculation into lateral tail vein) and spontaneous (intradermal inoculation into dorsolateral flank) metastasis assays. Poly (A)$^+$-enriched mRNA was isolated from 80-90% confluent cells using FastTrack mRNA isolation kit (Invitrogen). Poly(A)$^+$ mRNA (2.5 μg) was loaded and electrophoresed on 1% agarose gel containing 2.2M formaldehyde at 78V for 3.5 hr. The RNA was transferred onto a nylon membrane using the Turboblotter™ system (Schleicher & Schuell) and fixed using a UV crosslinker (Stratagene). Full-length *KiSS-1* cDNA probe was radiolabeled using random priming kit (Amersham). Prehybridization was done in 48% formamide, 4.8X SSC (1X SSC; 0.15M NaCl, 0.015M sodium citrate), 20 mM Tris [pH 7.6], 1X Denhart`s solution (0.02% ficoll, 0.02% bovine serum albumin, 0.02% polyvinylpyrrolidone), 10% dextran sulfate, and 0.1% SDS. Hybridization was carried out in the same buffer plus herring sperm DNA (100:μg) for 24 hrs at 42^{0}C. The membrane was rinsed twice with 2X SSC/0.1% SDS for 15 min at 42^{0}C, followed by twice washing with 0.1X SSC/0.1% SDS for 15 min at 42^{0}C. The rinsed membrane was exposed to X-ray film (Dupont-NEN). *KiSS-1*

was undetectable in any cell line possessing metastatic potential, whether low or high.

B. Expression of *KiSS-1* mRNA was sought in human metastatic melanoma cell lines: C8161; C8161cl.8; C8161cl.9; nonmetastatic hybrid cell clone neo6/C8161.1; Meljuso; A375P; A375M; MeWo; MeWo-3S5; MeWo-70W; M24met; and OM431. Poly(A)$^+$ RNA was isolated from each cell culture using a Micro-FastTrack mRNA isolation kit (Invitrogen). All cell lines having metastatic potential did not express *KiSS-1*.

C. Expression of *KiSS-1* mRNA was sought in normal human tissues. A multiple-tissue RNA blot (2 μg of poly(A)$^+$ RNA per lane) was purchased from Clontech. The blot was hybridized using full-length of *KiSS-1* probe. Detection of *KiSS-1* message (1.0 kb) in placenta was possible following overnight exposure. *KiSS-1* mRNA was detectable in pancreas (0.8 kb) and kidney (0.9 kb) only after 3-7 day exposure at -70°C with two intensifying screens. Besides differential organ expression, these results suggest that alternative splice variants of *KiSS-1* may exist in different cells.

A full-length of *KiSS-1* cDNA was cloned into pcDNA3 (Invitrogen) in which transcription is driven by a human cytomegalovirus promoter. The resultant plasmid pcDNA3-*KiSS-1* was transfected into C8161 cells using Lipofectin (GIBCO-BRL). Individual transfectants were isolated and cloned following growth in the neomycin analog G-418 (600 μg/ml). Poly(A)mRNA was isolated from each transfectant using Micro-FastTrack mRNA isolation kit (Invitrogen) and northern blot analysis was done. C8161neomix is an uncloned population of C8161 cells transfected with pcDNA3 vector only. Two different sized transcripts are observed. *KiSS-1* (1.0 kb) is smaller than "exogenous" *KiSS-1* (1.3 kb) due to vector sequences in the latter.

Lanes labeled P1 and P2 are uncloned populations of C8161 cells transfected with pcDNA3-*KiSS-1* construct.

KiSS-1 is not expressed in metastatic melanoma cells

The expression pattern of *KiSS-1* was confirmed by northern blot analysis using an extensive panel of cell lines derived from the C8161 melanoma with widely ranging metastatic potentials. *KiSS-1* mRNA expression could not be detected in any metastatic melanoma cell line. Expression was not detectable, even in overexposed blots or by RT-PCR, in parental C8161 or two subclones, C8161cl.9 and C8161cl.8, representing the highest and lowest metastatic potential among clones, respectively. *KiSS-1* mRNA expression was also undetectable in C8161cl.9 microcell hybrids containing human chromosome 6 bearing a complex deletion within the region 6q21-q23 which remained metastatic in nude mice.

Seven independently prepared hybrids that contained an intact copy of human chromosome 6 in C8161 expressed high levels of a 1.0 kb transcript of *KiSS-1* mRNA. Equal loading of lanes was confirmed by measuring GAPDH expression. All neo6/C8161 hybrid clones failed to metastasize following intravenous [*experimental metastasis assay* (Welch, 1994)], subcutaneous or intradermal [*spontaneous metastasis assay* (Welch, 1994)] injection into 3-4 week old, female athymic nude mice. Therefore, *KiSS-1* mRNA expression appeared to be a qualitative marker, i.e., exclusive to nonmetastatic C8161 cell populations.

Expression of *KiSS-1* mRNA was evaluated by northern blotting of other, unrelated human metastatic melanoma cell lines. To test for the possibility that truncated forms of *KiSS-1* may have existed, a full-length cDNA probe was used. The 1.0 Kb *KiSS-1* transcript or bands of other sizes were not detected in any cells capable of metastasizing in athymic nude mice.

The expression of *KiSS-1* mRNA in human heart, brain, placenta, liver, lung, skeletal muscle, kidney or pancreas was also examined by northern blot analyses. Abundant *KiSS-1* transcript (1.0 kb) was found in placenta, with very weak expression in kidney (detectable only after exposure for three or more days using two intensifying screens). Upon longer exposure, different transcript sizes of *KiSS-1* were detected in pancreas (0.8 Kb) and kidney (0.9 kb), suggesting that alternative splicing may take place in different tissues. Expression of *KiSS-1* could also be detected in normal human melanocytes by RT-PCR.

KiSS-1 cDNA (FIG. 1) has a single open reading frame that encodes a protein of 164 amino acids with a predicted molecular mass of 18 kDa. The initiation codon and surrounding nucleotides fit the Kozak consensus and there is a consensus polyadenylation site downstream of the termination codon. *In vitro* transcription and translation of a full-length *KiSS-1* cDNA resulted in a single band at 18 kDa. A search of the GenBank and European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) databases revealed no significant homology with known genes. Similar lack of homology was seen for protein sequences in the SwissBank database.

KiSS-1 suppresses metastasis when transfected into C8161 human melanoma cells

In order to demonstrate a functional basis for the correlation of *KiSS-1* expression and lack of metastatic potential, a full-length *KiSS-1* cDNA expression vector was transfected into the C8161 human malignant melanoma cell line. Full-length cDNA of *KiSS-1* was subcloned into the pcDNA3 constitutive expression vector and transfected into C8161. The vector alone was transfected as a negative control. Several clones were randomly selected

and analyzed for expression of *KiSS-1* by RNA blotting. The *KiSS-1* transcript in transfectants is larger (1.3 kb) due to additional sequences in the expression vector. The *in vitro* growth rates of the selected clones were not significantly different compared to parental metastatic C8161 cell clones. Clones expressing differing levels of *KiSS-1* transcript were tested for the metastatic ability in athymic nude mice using the experimental and spontaneous metastasis assays.

In the spontaneous metastasis assay, which measures the ability of cells injected intradermally or subcutaneously into the dorsolateral flank to metastasize to distant sites (Welch, 1991; 1983), *KiSS-1* transfectant clones 2, 3 and 9 were less able to colonize lung or regional lymph nodes than concomitantly injected C8161 cells (Table 1). Differences in metastatic potential could not be explained by slower *in vivo* primary tumor growth rate since several more metastatic subclones of C8161 grow more slowly than *KiSS-1* transfectants (Welch, 1994). Parental C8161 cells yielded an average of 50 lung metastases per mouse and every mouse had regional lymph node metastases. In contrast, transfectant clone *KiSS-1*cl.2, which highly expressed *KiSS-1* RNA, produced an average of only 1 metastasis per mouse. None of the mice had more than 3 metastases and only two had lymph node metastases. *KiSS-1*cl.3, produced a mean of 3 metastases per mouse (all mice yielded less than 6 metastasis) and slightly higher incidences of lymph node metastases. Similar results were obtained following direct inoculation into the lateral tail veins of athymic nude mice (experimental metastasis assay, Table 2).

The predicted KiSS-1 protein is an SH3 ligand or is phosphorylated by PKC-α

The predicted protein sequence of *KiSS-1* cDNA was analyzed and the following homologies were found: a putative protein kinase C-α phosphorylation site (single-letter amino acid code, SMR corresponding to amino acid positions 154 to 156,) and a proline-rich region with five overlapping minimal SH3 binding domains (Cohen, 1995; Alexandropoulos, 1995). (PXXP motif, FIG. 2, corresponding to amino acids 85-97 where X can be any amino acid). This suggests that *KiSS-1* is a ligand for a protein possessing an SH3 domain and/or is a substrate for PKC-α phosphorylation. Additionally, there are four cysteines leaving the possibility for intra- or inter-molecular disulfide linkages. The N-terminal 70 amino acids contain seven serines and a tyrosine (Y60) as possible phosphorylation sites. There are also five threonines in the *KiSS-1* molecule. There are no apparent transmembrane, glycosylation, nuclear translocation or domains indicative of *KiSS-1* being a kinase. Although predominantly hydrophilic, it is unlikely that *KiSS-1* is a secreted protein based upon the rules of Von Heijne (von Heijne, 1986).

The PXXP motif is a constant feature of all SH3 ligands. The presence of five PXXP sequences in a 13 amino acid stretch is further evidence that *KiSS-1* is an SH3 ligand (Cohen, 1995; Alexandropoulos, 1995; Hennessey, 1991, Musacchio, 1994). Rules governing specificity of SH3 binding are currently being elucidated (Cohen, 1995; Alexandropoulos, 1995; Joseph, 1995; Feng, 1994; Mayer, 1995; Rickles, 1995; Ishino, 1995); but, for the most part, they remain unknown. However, the putative *KiSS-1* SH3 binding domain shares many features of the RLP-type (class I) ligand orientation.

SH3 domains are 50-70 amino acid modules present in a variety of intracellular proteins that mediate protein-protein interactions important for intracellular signaling and cytoskeletal organization (Koch, 1991; Musacchio, 1992; Pawson, 1992; Pawson, 1993; Feller, 1994; Nobes, 1995; Ridley, 1994; Cantley, 1991). Many of these interactions involving SH3 domains have been directly or indirectly associated with various steps in the metastatic cascade. Therefore, *KiSS-1* may suppress metastasis by regulating key signalling molecules important to one or more of these steps. *KiSS-1* transfectants did not display significantly influenced adhesion to the extracellular matrix components type-I collagen or fibronectin, nor was adhesion to a complex basement membrane-like mixture, Matrigel affected.

KiSS-1 maps to chromosome 1q32-q41 by fluorescence *in situ* hybridization. Its mapping to another location within the genome leads to the conclusion that *KiSS-1* is regulated by the gene(s) on chromosome 6. *KiSS-1* is an important downstream effector of a gene(s) encoded on chromosome 6 which is consistent with metastasis suppression following introduction of chromosome 1 into MelJuSo melanoma cells. *KiSS-1* mRNA is not detected in metastatic neo6(del)(q21-q23)/C8161 hybrids. The latter observation can be explained by: (1) *KiSS-1* mutations, (2) *KiSS-1* deletions in subclones of C8161, or (3) mutation or deletion of regulatory gene(s) mapping to 6q21-q23. The latter explanation is consistent with high frequency loss of heterozygosity observed in late-stage melanomas (Trent, 1989; Guan, 1992; Milliken, 1991).

Cell lines and culture conditions

C8161 is an amelanotic human melanoma cell line that metastasizes widely following intradermal, subcutaneous or intravenous injection into athymic nude or SCID mice

Welch 1994; 1991). Subclones C8161cl.9 and C8161cl.8 were isolated from C8161 by limiting dilution and were chosen for these studies because they have the highest and lowest metastatic potentials, respectively (Welch, 1994). neo6/C8161.1, neo6/C8161.2 and neo6/C8161.3 (Welch, 1994) were derived from microcell-mediated chromosome transfer of a single copy of a neomycin-tagged human chromosome 6 using the MCH262A1.D6 donor cell line (Welch, 1994; Trent, 1990). Four additional, independently-derived neo6/C8161 hybrid cell clones (neo6/C8161.4, neo6/C8161.5b, neo6/C861.6 and neo6/C8161.8) were subsequently developed. None of the neo6/C8161 hybrid cell clones were metastatic in athymic nude mice. neo6(del)(q21-q23) hybrid cell clones were prepared using a related chromosome 6 microcell donor variant A9/6q$^-$cl.1.2 (Gualandi, 1994) and are metastatic in nude mice.

Cell line nomenclature has been chosen to identify the origin and nature of each cell line as unambiguously as possible. Single cell clones are preceded by a "." (e.g., C8161cl.9 is a single cell clone) and pooled, uncloned populations are identified by a "-" (e.g., C8161-*KiSS-1*-P1 is an uncloned population #1 of C8161 cells transfected with *KiSS-1*). Microcell hybrids are identified by the tagged chromosome followed by a "/" (e.g., neo6/C8161.3 is single cell clone 3 derived from a fusion with a neo-tagged human chromosome 6; neo6(del)(q21-q23)/C8161cl.8 is single cell clone 8 derived from a microcell fusion with a neo-tagged chromosome 6 containing deletion of the q21-q23 bands).

All cells were grown in DME-F12 (Irvine Scientific, Santa Ana, CA) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (cDME-F12). *neo*-resistant cells, neo6/C8161 and neo6(del)(q21-q23)/C8161 hybrids were maintained in cDME-F12 containing 500 μg/ml geneticin (G-418, GIBCO-BRL,

Gaithersburg, MD). Nearly confluent cultures (70-90%) were passaged in Corning (Oneata, NY) tissue culture dishes following detachment with a solution of calcium- and magnesium-free Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline containing 2 mM EDTA at split ratios of 1:10 to 1:20. All cultures were routinely tested and found to be negative for *Mycoplasma spp.* infection using a PCR-based test kit (PanVera, Madison, WI).

Subtractive hybridization

Subtractive hybridization was done as described (Lee, 1991; Duguid, 1988; Schweinfest, 1990) with minor modifications. Briefly, mRNAs were isolated from 80-90% confluent cells using FastTrack mRNA isolation kit (Invitrogen Corp., San Diego, CA). A cDNA library was constructed from neo6/C8161.1 cells using λZAP-cDNA Gigapack II Gold™ cloning kit (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). Subtractive hybridization was carried out between the first strand cDNA from nonmetastatic neo6/C8161.1 cells and mRNA from metastatic parental C8161 cells. cDNA was synthesized from 1 μg poly$(A)^+$ enriched RNA from neo6/C8161.1 using oligo(dT) primers. Biotinylation of mRNA from parental C8161 cells was performed using Photobiotin™ labeling system (GIBCO-BRL) according to manufacturers instructions. To subtract, biotinylated mRNA (20 μg) was mixed with cDNA (1 μg) from neo6/C8161.1 and ethanol precipitated. The pellet was resuspended in DEPC-treated water (20.5 μl) then added to 2X hybridization buffer [80% formamide, 100 mM hydroxyethylpiperazine ethane sulfonic acid (pH 7.5), 2% sodium dodecyl sulfate, 22.5 μl]. This mixture was boiled for 2 min, chilled on ice for 5 min followed by addition of NaCl (5 M, 2μl). Hybridization was performed at 42°C for 48 hr. The hybridization mixture was added to streptavidin (25 μg, Sigma) and incubated at room

temperature for 5 min before extraction with phenol:chloroform: isoamylalcohol (25:24:1). The organic phase was twice back-extracted with 50 µl streptavidin-binding buffer [100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0; 1 mM EDTA, 500 mM NaCl]. Then the aqueous phases were pooled. Unhybridized cDNA target was ethanol precipitated. This subtracted cDNA was used as a probe for the neo6/C8161.1 cDNA library screening following random primer labeling (Amersham). Positive clones were isolated and used for evaluation of expression in northern blot analysis.

Screening candidate cDNAs and isolation of full-length KiSS-1

Candidate cDNAs were initially evaluated for differential expression by Northern blotting using poly(A)$^+$ enriched mRNA from C8161 and neo6/C8161.1 cells. If expression was greater in neo6/C8161.1 cells by at least 10-fold, the same cDNA was used to probe a more extensive blot containing RNAs from a panel of cell lines with differing metastatic potentials. If the pattern of expression correlated with metastatic potential, full-length cDNAs were isolated and further characterized.

Full-length *KiSS-1* was obtained from a λZAP-cDNA library (7.5 X 10^6 plaques) prepared from neo6/C8161.1 cells. After third round screening, seven positive clones were isolated and identified as a same gene by restriction mapping and sequence analysis. Library screening was done using a 0.5 kb partial *KiSS-1* probe obtained from the subtractive hybridization. The longest cDNA insert was sequenced on both strands by the dideoxy chain termination method with Sequenase version 2.0 (Amersham).

Northern blot analysis

For Northern blot analysis, poly(A)$^{+}$ enriched mRNA was isolated from 80-90% confluent cells using FastTrack mRNA isolation kit (Invitrogen). Poly(A)$^{+}$ mRNA (2.5 μg) was loaded and electrophoresed on 1% agarose gel containing 2.2M formaldehyde at 78V for 3.5 hr. RNA was transferred onto a nylon membrane using the Turboblotter™ system (Schleicher & Schuell) and fixed by UV crosslinking (Stratagene). Full-length *KiSS-1* cDNA probe was radiolabeled using random priming (Amersham). Prehybridization was done in 48% formamide, 4.8X SSC (1X SSC; 0.15M NaCl, 0.015M sodium citrate), 20 mM Tris [pH 7.6], 1X Denhart`s solution (0.02% ficoll, 0.02% bovine serum albumin, 0.02% polyvinylpyrrolidone), 10% dextran sulfate, and 0.1% SDS. Hybridization was carried out in the same buffer plus herring sperm DNA (100: μg) for 24 hrs at 42^{0}C. The membrane was rinsed twice with 2X SSC/0.1% SDS for 15 min at 42^{0}C, followed by twice washing with 0.1X SSC/0.1% SDS for 15 min at 42^{0}C. The rinsed membrane was exposed to X-ray film (Dupont-NEN) for desired intensity.

Expression of *KiSS-1* in normal human tissues was evaluated using a mutiple-tissue RNA blot (2 μg of poly (A) RNA per lane) purchased from Clontech. The blot was hybridized using full-length *KiSS-1* probe as above. Expression of *KiSS-1* in normal human melanocytes (Clonetics) was determined by RT-PCR.

Transfections and metastasis assays

Full-length of *KiSS-1* cDNA was cloned into the pcDNA3 expression vector (Invitrogen) in which transcription is driven by human cytomegalovirus promoter. The resultant plasmid pcDNA3-*KiSS-1* was transfected into C8161 cells using Lipofectin (GIBCO-BRL). Individual transfectants were isolated and cloned

following growth in cDME-F12 containing G-418 (500 μg/ml). Poly(A)$^+$ mRNA was isolated from each transfectant using Micro-FastTrack mRNA isolation kit (Invitrogen) and northern blot analysis was done as described above. C8161neomix was isolated as a control, uncloned population of C8161 cells transfected with pcDNA3 vector only.

Transfectants were evaluated for growth *in vitro*. Cells (2×10^4) were inoculated into 24-well tissue culture plates (Corning) in cDME-F12 medium. After 24, 48, 72, and 96 hr, cells were trypsinized and counted using a hemacytometer.

For spontaneous metastasis assays, cells (1×10^6) were injected intradermally into the dorsolateral flank of athymic nude mice (4-12 mice per group). Three- to four-week old female mice (Harlan Sprague Dawley, Madison, WI) were used for these studies. Animals were maintained under the guidelines of the National Institutes of Health and The Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine. All protocols were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. Food and water were provided *ad libitum*. Tumor size was measured weekly by taking orthogonal measurements and expressed as mean tumor diameter. Mean tumor diameter was calculated as described (Welch, 1994; Claas, 1996). After the mean tumor diameter reached 1.5-2.0 cm, mice were necropsied, and visible metastases were counted (Welch 1991; 1983).

In the C8161 human melanoma model, rank order of spontaneous and experimental metastasis assays for multiple cell variants are equivalent (Welch, 1991). For experimental metastasis assays, cells (2×10^5 to 3×10^5) suspended in ice-cold Hank's balanced salt solution (0.2 ml) were injected into the lateral tail vein of 3-4 wk old, female athymic nude mice. After 4 wk, mice were

killed by cervical dislocation and metastatic lesions were scored as described (Welch, 1991; 1983). Quantification of metastasis formation is identical regardless of metastasis assay employed. Briefly, lungs from each mouse were removed and fixed in a mixture of formalin and Bouin's fixative (5:1 *v/v*) and examined under a dissecting stereomicroscope (Welch, 1983). Unless otherwise noted, all other tissues were examined and found to be free of metastases.

Statistical analysis

The number of lung metastases was compared in *KiSS-1* transfectants and parental C8161 cells. For experimental metastasis assays, One-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's Honestly Significant Difference post-test was used. For spontaneous metastasis assays, a Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA of ranks procedure was used. Calculations were performed using SigmaStat statistical analysis software (Jandel Scientific). Statistical significance was defined as $P \leq 0.05$.

Preparation of microcell hybrids

MCH262A1.D6 or MCH556.1 were used to prepare microcells according to standard methods (Saxon 1987; Sanford, 1987). Briefly, microcell hybrids are made by treating proliferating (80% confluent) donor cells with colcemid (0.15 µg/ml) for 48 h. Chromosomes recondense and form micronuclei because spindle formation is blocked. Each micronucleus contains one or more chromosomes which are then enucleated by treatment with cytochalasin B (2 µg/ml) and centrifugation. The resulting microcells are sequentially filtered through 8, 5, and 3 µm polycarbonate filters to obtain a population containing mostly single chromosomes. The microcells are

fused using polyethylene glycol to a semi-confluent recipient C8161 cell culture. After fusion and recovery (24 h), cells are grown under selective conditions, i.e., cDME-F12 containing G-418 (600 μg/ml). Only recipient cells that contain the neo-tagged chromosome will survive. Individual colonies were isolated.

PCR-RFLP Verification of Chromosome 6 in C8161 and neo6 hybrid cell lines and tumors

Genomic DNA from cell lines, tumors, lung metastases and donor cell line was isolated (Sambrook, 1989) and digested with EcoRI. The GT primer for the more than polymorphic $(CA)_n$ repeat markers radiolabeled with γ [^{32}P]CTP at 37°C for 45 mins by T4 polynucleotide kinase. DNA (50 ng) was added to a 30 μl PCR reaction mix and amplified for 28 cycles (94°C, 1 min; 55°C, 1 min; 72°C, 1 min). An apparently intact added chromosome was found in all cell lines, tumors and metastases evaluated.

Isolation of poly (A) RNA

Poly(A)$^+$ RNA used for Northern blot analysis and cDNA library construction was isolated from 80-90% confluent cells using Fastrack™ mRNA isolation kit (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA).

Construction of cDNA library

A cDNA library from neo6/C8161.1 cells was constructed using λZAP-cDNA Gigapack II Gold™ cloning kit (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). The first strand cDNA was synthesized using a hybrid oligo(dT) linker-primer, containing an XhoI restriction site, from 5 μg poly(A)$^+$ RNA isolated from neo6/C8161.1 cells. After second strand DNA was synthesized, an EcoRI adapter was ligated,

and cDNA fragments were digested with XhoI, and size-fractionated by Sephacryl S-400 spin column. Fractions containing cDNA fragments larger than 500 bp were pooled and used for ligation into the EcoRI-XhoI site of UniZap II arms. Ligation mixtures were packaged *in vitro* with Gigapack Gold extracts, and the resulting phage library was titered and amplified on the *E. coli* XL1 blue cells. After a single round of amplification, the phage library titer was 5 x 10^{10} plaque-forming unit (pfu)/ml.

Screening of cDNA library

Recombinant plaques were plated a density of 10,000 pfu/150 mm plate. Lifting of plaque onto a membrane (Colony/Plaque Screen™ Hybridization Membrane, Dupont-NEN, Boston, MA) was performed according to the manufacturer's protocol. Prehybridization of the immobilized plaques was carried out for 1 hr at 42°C in 48% formamide/4.8X SSC[1]/20 mM Tris (pH 7.6)/1X Denhart's solution/10% dextran sulfate/0.1% SDS. Hybridization was carried out for 16-24 hrs at 42°C in prehybridization mix plus 100 μg/ml herring sperm DNA, plus radiolabeled cDNA probe. After full-length *KiSS-1* had been obtained, screening was performed using recombinant plaques plated at a density of 50,000 pfu/150 mm plate.

DNA sequence analysis

The plasmid DNA was isolated using Wizard™ miniprep kit (Promega, Madison, WI). DNA sequences were determined by double stranded DNA sequencing using the dideoxy chain termination method with Sequenase version 2.0 (Amersham). Computer-assisted DNA sequence analysis

---

[1]1XSSC = 0.15M sodium citrate Denhardt's solution = 0.02% ficoll, 0.02% bovine serum albumin, 0.02% polyvinylpyrrolidone.

was performed with FASTA program to search sequence identity.

A Method for Diagnosing Metastasis in a Biological Sample

To diagnose metastasis in a subject, a biological sample is obtained from the subject. Suitable samples include skin and tumor biopsies. The sample is processed by methods known to those of skill in the art, e.g. tissues are sectioned, fixed and mounted, so that histochemical staining or in situ hybridization is facilitated. Antibodies to polypeptides encoded by the *KiSS-1* gene are prepared and labeled for detection in the biological sample. Suitable polypeptides include those having amino acid sequences in accordance with SEQ ID NOS: 2, 3,4,5 of the present invention. Suitable antibodies are preferably monoclonal antibodies. Riboprobes (antisense molecules) directed to nucleotide sequences as shown in SEQ ID NOS: 1,7, 8, 9, and possibly 10, are used for in situ hybridization to detect the expression of the *KiSS-1* gene (Ausubel, 1990). Suitable labels include S-35, biotin -substituted nucleotides, digoxygenin.

The three possible types of outcomes for either the assays for the polypeptide products of *KiSS-1* expression, or for mRNA complementary to the *KiSS-1* gene, and the interpretation of those outcomes are: 1. If there is evidence of *KiSS-1* expression , the biological sample is classified as non-metastatic; 2. If there is no evidence of *KiSS-1* expression, the biological sample is classified as metastatic; and 3. If either there is evidence of *KiSS-1* expression in some cells or portions of a biological sample, but not in other cells or portions of the tissue, a decision on whether to classify the sample as metastatic or non-metastatic requires a

comparison to percentages (or levels of expression in a fluid sample) of expression developed from normal control samples and from samples of the cancer in different stages. Staging of cancers is discussed in Hollev et el.(1991) and is cancer-type specific.

EXAMPLES

Examples are provided not for limitation of methods and compositions of the present invention, but for illustration.

EXAMPLE 1: Detection of *KiSS-1* mRNA by Riboprobes to Stage Malignant Melanoma

To supplement or refine staging for malignant melanoma, *KiSS-1* gene expression was detected in 6 cell lines. The following cell lines were tested for *KiSS-1* gene expression using RT-PCR (reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction). 1. A normal melanocyte cell line in which gene expression was demonstrated; 2. A cell line (WM35) derived from a melanoma in the radial growth phase in which gene expression was detected; 3. A cell line (WM793) derived from a melanoma in the early vertical growth phase gave inconclusive results of gene expression; 4. A metastatic melanoma cell line (WM115) in the vertical growth phase showed no evidence of gene expression; and 5. Two malignant melanoma cell lines (1205-LU and WM239A) showed no gene expression.

The conclusion from these studies was that there is correlation between gene *KiSS-1* expression and clinical staging of melanoma. This correlation forms the basis for diagnosis and staging methods, that may assist therapeutic decisions. Because the gene expression is lost leading to metastasis, gene replacement is a viable clinical opportunity.

Table 1. *KiSS-1* suppresses spontaneous metastasis of C8161 human melanoma cells

Cell line	Relative *KiSS-1* expression	Lung Metastases			Extrapulmonary
		Incidence	Mean ± S.E.M.	Median (range)	Incidence
C8161	-	16/16	50 ± 25	9.5 (2,>200)	8/8
*KiSS-1*cl.2	+++	5/7	1.1 ± 0.4	1 (0, 3)	2/8
*KiSS-1*cl.3	+	6/7	2.7 ± 0.7	3 (0,6)	4/8
*KiSS-1*cl.9	++	0/7	0	0	2/7

Cells (1 x 10^6) were injected intradermally into the dorsolateral flank of 3-4 week old, female athymic nude mice (7-8 mice per group, Harlan Sprague Dawley). When mean tumor diameter (square root of the product of orthogonal measurements) reached 1.5-2.0 cm, mice were killed. All organs were examined for presence of metastases and many were confirmed by microscopic examination of hematoxylin- and eosin-stained paraffin-embedded sections (4-6 µm). Macroscopic lung metastases were quantified after staining with in a mixture of formalin:Bouin's fixative (5:1) and counting with the aid of a dissecting microscope as previously described (Welch, 1991).

Table 2. *KiSS-1* suppresses experimental metastasis of C8161 human melanoma cells

Cell line	Relative *KiSS-1* Expression	Lung Metastases			
		Incidence	Mean ± S.E.M.	Median (range)	P-value
C8161	-	12/12	152 ± 25	>200 (2,>200)	
C8161cl.9	-	4/4	200 ± 41	>200 (98, >200)	NSD
C8161-neomix	-	4/4	160 ± 26	174 (93, >200)	NSD
*KiSS-1*cl.12	+	8/8	81 ± 31	40 (1, >200)	P<0.05
*KiSS-1*cl.3	+	16/16	82 ± 49	101 (2, >200)	P<0.05
*KiSS-1*cl.9	++	15/16	21 ± 13	24.5 (0, 80)	P<0.001
*KiSS-1*cl.10	+++	4/12	1 ± 1	0 (0, 4)	P<0.0001
*KiSS-1*cl.2	+++	9/16	0.9+0.4	0.5 (0, 3)	P<0.001

Cells (3 x 10^5) were injected intravenously into the lateral tail vein of 3-4 week old, female athymic nude mice (7-8 mice per group, Harlan Sprague Dawley). Mice were killed 26 days post-inoculation All organs were examined for presence of metastases and many were confirmed by microscopic examination of hematoxylin- and eosin-stained paraffin-embedded sections (4-6 μm). Macroscopic lung metastases were quantified with the aid of a dissecting microscope after staining with a mixture of formalin:Bouin's mixture (5:1) as described (Welch, 1983; 1991). P-values were calculated by one-way ANOVA using Tukey's Honestly Significant Difference post-test. The values shown compare each group with parental C8161.

DOCUMENTS CITED

Alexandropoulos K, Cheng G, Baltimore D. Proline-rich sequences that bind to Src homology 3 domains with individual specificities. Proc Natl Acad Sci (USA) 1995; 92:3110-3114.

Armstrong, B.K. and Kricker, A. Cutaneous melanoma. Cancer Surv. 19-20; 219-240, 1994.

Ausubel, F.M. (ed.) (1990) current protocols in Molecular Biology, Wiley and Sons.

Cantley LC, Auger KR, Carpenter C, Duckworth B, Graziani A, Kapeller R, *et al.* Oncogenes and signal transduction. Cell 1991; 64:281-302.

Church, S.L., Grant, J.W., Meese, E.U., and Trent, J.M. Sublocalization of the gene encoding manganese superoxide dismutase (MnSOD/SOD2) to 6q25 by fluorescence in situ hybridization and somatic cell hybrid mapping. Genomics. *14*:823-825, 1992.

Church, S.L., Grant, J.W., Ridnour, L.A., Oberley, L.W., Swanson, P.E. Meltzer, P.S., and Trent, J.M. Increased manganese superoxide dismutase expression suppresses the malignant phenotype of human melanoma cells. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), *90*:3113-3117, 1993.

Claas C, Herrmann K, Matzku S, Moller P, Zoller M. Developmentally regulated expression of metastasis-associated antigens in the rat. Cell Growth Diff 1996; 7:663-678.

Cohen GB, Ren R, Baltimore D. Modular binding domains in signal transduction proteins. Cell 1995; 80:237-248.

Cowan, J.M., Halaban, R., and Francke, U. Cytogenetic analysis of melanocytes from premalignant nevi and melanomas. J. Natl. Cancer Inst. *80*:1159-1164, 1988.

Dear, T.N. and Kefford, R.F. Molecular oncogenetics of metastasis. Molec. Aspects Med. *11*:243-342, 1990.

Degen WGJ, Weterman MAJ, Van Groningen JJM, Cornelissen IMAH, Lemmers JPWM, Agterbos MA, *et al.* Expression of *nma*, a novel gene, inversely correlates with the metastatic potential of human melanoma cell lines and xenografts. Intl J Cancer 1996; 65:460-465.

Dracopoli, N.C., Harnett, P.R., Bale, S.J., Stanger, B.Z., Tucker, M.A., Housman, D.E., and Kefford, R.F. Loss alleles from the distal short arm of chromosome 1 occurs late in melanoma tumor progression. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), *86*:4614-4618, 1989.

Dracopoli, N.C., Sam, B., Fountain, J.W., and Schartl, M. A homolog of the Xiphophorus melanoma-inducing locus Xmrk maps to 6q27 a region frequently involved in rearrangements and deletions in human melanomas. Am. J. Hum. Genet. *54*:A51, 1992.

Dracopoli, N.C., and Bale, S.J. Genetic aspects of cutaneous malignant melona. Sem. Oncol. *15*:541-548, 1988.

Duguid JR, Rohwer RG, Seed B. Isolation of cDNAs of scrapie-modulated RNAs by subtractive hybridization of a cDNA library. Proc Natl Acad Sci (USA) 1988; 85:5738-5742.

Feller SM, Ren R, Hanafusa H, Baltimore D. SH2 and SH3 domains as molecular adhesives: the interactions of Crk and Abl. TIBS 1994; 19:453-458.

Feng S, Chen JK, Yu H, Simon JA, Schreiber SL. Two binding orientations for peptides to the Src SH3 domain: development of a general model for SH3-ligand interactions. Science (Wash D C) 1994; 266:1241-1247.

Frost, P. and Levin, B. Clinical implications of metastatic process. Lancet, *339*:1458-1461, 1992.

Fountain, J.W. Bale, S.J., Housman, D.E., and Dracopoli, N.C. Genetics of melanoma. Cancer Surveys, *9*:645-671, 1990.

Gualandi, F., Morelli, C., Pavan, J.V., Rimessi, P., Sensi, A., Bonfatti, A., Gruppioni, R., Possati, L.,

Stanbridge, E.J. and Barbanti-Brodano, G. Induction of senescence and control of tumorigenicity in BK virus transformed mouse cells by human chromosome 6. Genes. Chromosomes, Cancer. *10*:77-84, 1994.

Guan, X., Meltzer, P.S., Cao, J., and Trent, J.M. Rapid generation of regioj-specific genomic clones by chromosome microdissection: isolation of DNA from a region frequently deleted in malignant melanoma. Genomics, *14*:680-684, 1992.

Hennessey C, Henry JA, May FEB, Westley BR, Angus B, Lennard TWJ. Expression of the antimetastatic gene nm23 in human breast cancer: an association with good prognosis. J Natl Cancer Inst 1991; 83:281-285.

Hollev, AI et al. (1991) American Cancer Society Textbook of Clinical Oncology, American Cancer Society, Atlanta.

Hussussian, C.J., Struewing, J.P., Goldstein, A.M., Higgins, P.A.T., Ally, D.S., Sheahan, M.D., Clark, W.H., Jr., Tucker, M.A., and Draçopoli, N.C. Germline p16 mutations in familial melanoma. Nature Genet. *8*:15-21, 1994.

Ishino M, Ohba T, Sasaki H, Sasaki T. Molecular cloning of a cDNA encoding a phosphoprotein, Efs, which contains a Src homology 3 domain and associates with Fyn. Oncogene 1995; 11:2331-2338.

Joseph G, Pick E. "Peptide walking" is a novel method for mapping functional domains in proteins - Its application to the Rac1-dependent activation of NADPH oxidase. J Biol Chem 1995; 270:29079-29082.

Kacker, R.K. Giovanella, B.C. and Pathak, S. Consistent karyotypic abnormalities in human malignant melanomas. Anticancer Res. *10*:589-872, 1990.

Kamb, A., Gruis, N.A., Weaver-Feldhaus, J., Liu, Q., Harshman, K., Tavtigian, S.V., Stockert, E., Day, R.S., III, Johnson, B.E., and Skolnick, M.H. A cell cycle

regulator potentially involved in genesis of many tumor types. Science (Wash. D.C.), *264*:463-440, 1994.

Koch CA, Anderson D, Moran MF, Ellis C, Pawson T. SH2 and SH3 domains: elements that control interactions of cytoplasmic signaling proteins. Science (Wash D C) 1991; 252:668-674.

Koh, H.K. Cutaneous melanoma. N. Engl. J. Med. *325*:171-182, 1991.

Lee J-H, Welch DR. Use of differential display and subtractive hybridization to identify highly expressed genes in metastasis-suppressed chromosome 6/human melanoma hybrids. Proc Am Assoc Cancer Res 1996; 37:530

Lee SW, Tomasetto C, Sager R. Positive selection of candidate tumor-suppressor genes by subtractive hybridization. Proc Natl Acad Sci (USA) 1991; 88:2825-2829.

Liolita, L.A. Cancer cell invasion and metastasis, Sci. Am. *266*:54-63, 1992.

Liotta LA, Steeg PS, Stetler-Stevenson WG. Cancer metastasis and angiogenesis: An imbalance of positive and negative regulation. Cell 1991; 64:327-336.

Liotta, L.A., Steeg, P.S., and Stetler-Stevenson, W.G. Cancer metastasis and angiogenesis: An imbalance of positive and negative regulation. Cell. *64*:327-336, 1991.

Liotta, L.A. and Stetler-Stevenson, W.G. Tumor invasion and metastasis: an imbalance of positive and negative regulation. Cancer Res. *51*:5054s-5059s, 1991.

Mayer BJ, Eck MJ. Minding your p's and q's. Curr Biol 1995; 5:364-367.

Miele, M.E., Lee. J.-H., Coleman, A., Robertson, G., McGary, C.T., Fisher, P.B., Lugo, T.G., and Welch, D.R. Metastasis is suppressed in human melanoma cell line Meljuso following introduction of human chromosomes 1 or

6 but tumorigenicity and local invasiveness are unaffected. Molecular-Carcinogenesis, 1995. Submitted.

Miele, M.E. and Welch, D.R. Transfection of SOD2 into a highly metastatic human melanoma cell line C8161 does not alter tumorigenicity or metastatic ability. Proc. Am. Assoc. Cancer Res. *36*:455, 1995.

Millikin D, Meese E, Vogelstein B, Witkowski C, Trent JM. Loss of heterozygosity for loci on the long arm of chromosome 6 in human malignant melanoma. Cancer Res 1991; 51:5449-5453.

Musacchio A, Wilmanns M, Saraste M. Structure and function of the SH3 domain. Prog Biophys Molec Biol 1994; 61:283-297.

Musacchio A, Noble M, Paupit R, Wierenga R, Saraste M. Crystal structure of a Src-homology 3 (SH3) domain. Nature (London) 1992; 359:851-855.

Nicolson, G.L. Cancer progression and growth; relationship of paracrine and autocrine growth mechanisms to organ preference of metastasis. Exp. Cell Res. *204*;171-180, 1993.

Nobes CD, Hall A. Rho, Rac and Cdc42 GTPases regulate the assembly of multimolecular focal complexes associated with actin stress fibers, lamellipodia, and filopodia. Cell 1995; 81:53-62.

Parker, C., Lakshmi, M.S., Piura, B., and Shebet, G.V. Metastasis-associated *mts1* gene expression correlates with increased p53 detection in the B16 murine melanoma. DNA Cell Biol. *13*:343-351, 1994.

Parmiter, A.H. and Nowell, P.C. The cytogenetics of human malignant melanoma and premalignant lesions. In: Nathanson (ed.) Malignant melanoma: Biology, diagnosis and therapy, pp. 43-61, Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1988.

Pawson T, Gish GD. SH2 and SH3 domains: from structure to function. Cell 1992; 71:359-362.

Pawson T, Schlessinger J. SH2 and SH3 domains. Curr Biol 1993; 3:434-442.

Ponta H, Hofmann M, Herrlich P. Recent advances in the genetics of metastasis. Eur J Cancer [A] 1994; 30A:1995-2001.

Radinsky, R. Growth factors and their receptors in metastasis, Semin, Cancer Biol. *2*:169-177, 1991.

Rickles RJ, Botfield MC, Zhou XM, Henry PA, Brugge JS, Zoller MJ. Phage display selection of ligand residues important for Src homology 3 domain binding specificity. Proc Natl Acad Sci (USA) 1995; 92:10909-10913.

Ridley AJ. Membrane ruffling and signal transduction. BioEssays 1994; 16:321-327.

Sambrook, J., Fritsch, E.F. and Maniatis, T. Molecular cloning: A laboratory manual. Cold Spring harbor, NY: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989.

Sanford, J.A. and Stubblefield, E. General Protocol for microcell-mediated chromosome transfer. Somat. Cell Molec. Genet. *13*:279-284, 1987.

Saxon, P.J. and Stanbridge, E.J. Transfer and selective retention of single specific human chromosomes via microcell-mediated chromosome transfer. Meth. Enzymol. *151*:313-325, 1987.

Schweinfest CW, Henderson KW, Gu JR, Kottaridis SD, Besbeas S, Panotopoulou E, *et al.* Subtraction hybridization cDNA libraries from colon carcinoma and hepatic cancer. Genet Anal Techn Appl 1990; 7:64-70.

Skolnick, M.H., Cannon-Albright, L.A., and Kamb, A. Genetic predisposition to melanoma, Eur. J. Cancer [A], *30A*:1991-1995, 1994.

Trent JM, Thompson FH, Meyskens FL. Identification of a recurring translocation site involving chromosome 6 in human malignant melanoma. Cancer Res 1989; 49:420-423.

Trent, J.M. Cytogenetics of human malignant melanoma. Cancer Metastasis Rev. *10*:103-113, 1991.

Trent, J.M. Stanbridge, E.J., McBride, H.L., Meese, E.U., Casey, G., Araujo, D.E., Witkowski, C.M., and Nagle R.B. Tumorigenicity in human melanoma cell lines controlled by introduction of human chromosome 6. Science (Wash. D.C.). *247*:568-571, 1990.

Vogelstein, B., Fearon, E.R., Hamilton, S.R., Kern, S.E., Preisinger, A.C., Leppert, M., Nakamura, Y., White, Smits, A.M.M. and Bos. J.L. Genetic alterations during colorectal tumor development. N. Engl. J. Med. *319;* 525-532, 1990.

von Heijne G. A new method for predicting signal sequence cleavage sites. Nucleic Acids Res 1986; 14:4683-4690.

Welch, D.R., Bisi, J.E., Miller B.E., Conaway, D., Seftor, E.A., Yohem, K.H., Gilmore, L.B., Seftor, R.E.B., Nakajima, M., and Hendrix, M.J.C. Characterization of a highly invasive and spontaneously metastatic human malignant melanoma cell line. Intl. J. Cancer, *47*:227-237, 1991.

Welch, D.R., Chen, P., Miele, M.E., McGary, C.T., Bower, J.M., Weissman, B.E., and Stanbridge, E.J. Microcell-mediated transfer of chromosome 6 into metastatic human C8161 malanoma cells suppresses metastasis but does not inhabit tumorigenicity. Oncogene, *9*:225-262, 1994.

Welch, D.R., Neri, A., and Nicolson, G.L. Comparison of 'spontaneous' and 'experimental' metastasis using rat 13762 mammary adenocarcinoma cell clones. Invasion Metastasis, *3*:65-80, 1983.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT: Welch, Danny R.
Lee, Jeong-Hyung

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: A Gene Encoding For A Metastasis Suppressor Gene

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 10

(iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
(A) ADDRESSEE: Brinks, Hofer, Gilson & Lione
(B) STREET: P.O. Box 10395
(C) CITY: Chicago
(D) STATE: IL
(E) COUNTRY: USA
(F) ZIP: 60610

(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
(A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
(B) FILING DATE:
(C) CLASSIFICATION:

(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
(A) NAME: Martin, Alice O.
(B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 35,601
(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 8429/3

(ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
(A) TELEPHONE: (312) 321-4200
(B) TELEFAX: (312) 321-4299

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 785 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

CTCTCTCTCT CTCTCTCTCT CTCTCTCTCT CTCTCTCTCT CTCTCTCTCT CTCTCTCTCT 60

CCTCGTGCCG AATTCGGCAC GAGGCTGCCC ACCCTCTGGA CATTCACCCA GCCAGGTGGT 120

```
CTCGTCACCT CAGAGGCTCC GCAGACTCCT GCCCAGGCCA GGACTGAGGC AAGCCTCAAG   180
GCACTTCTAG GACCTGGCTC TTCTCACCAA GATGAACTCA CTGGTTTCTT GGCAGCTACT   240
GCTTTTCCTC TGTGCCACCC ACTTTGGGGA GCCATTAGAA AAGGTGGCCT CTGTGGGGAA   300
TTCTAGACCC ACAGGCCAGC AGCTAGAATC CCTGGGCCTC CTGGCCCGGG GAGCAGAGCC   360
TGCCGTGCAC CGAGAGGAAG CCAGCTGCTA CTGCCAGGCT GAGCCGTCGG GGGACCTCGC   420
TGTCCCCGCC CCCCGAGAGC TCCGGGAGCC GCCAGCAGCA GGGCCTGTCC GCCCCCCACA   480
GCCGCCAGAT CCCCGCACCC CAGGGCGCGG TGCTGGTGCA GCGGGAGAAG GACCTGCCGA   540
ACTACAACTG GAACTCCTTC GGCCTGCGCT TCGGCAAGCG GGAGGCGGCA CCAGGGAACC   600
ACGGCAGAAG CGCTGGGCGG GGCTGGGGCG CAGGTGCGGG GCAGTGAACT TCAGACCCCA   660
AAGGAGTCAG AGCATGCGGG GCGGGGGCGG GGTGGGGGGG ACGTAGGGCT AAGGGAGGGG   720
GCGCTGGAGC TTCCAACCCG AGGCAATAAA AGAAATGTTG CGTAACTCAA AAAAAAAAAA   780
AAAAA                                                                785
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 164 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

```
Met Asn Ser Leu Val Ser Trp Gln Leu Leu Leu Phe Leu Cys Ala Thr
1               5                   10                  15

His Phe Gly Glu Pro Leu Glu Lys Val Ala Ser Val Gly Asn Ser Arg
            20                  25                  30

Pro Thr Gly Gln Gln Leu Glu Ser Leu Gly Leu Leu Ala Arg Gly Ala
        35                  40                  45

Glu Pro Ala Val His Arg Glu Glu Ala Ser Cys Tyr Cys Gln Ala Glu
    50                  55                  60

Pro Ser Gly Asp Leu Ala Val Pro Ala Pro Arg Glu Leu Arg Glu Pro
65                  70                  75                  80

Pro Ala Ala Gly Pro Val Arg Pro Pro Gln Pro Pro Asp Pro Arg Thr
                85                  90                  95
```

Pro Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly Glu Gly Pro Ala Glu Leu Gln
100 105 110

Leu Glu Leu Leu Arg Pro Ala Leu Arg Gln Ala Gly Gly Gly Thr Arg
115 120 125

Glu Pro Arg Gln Lys Arg Trp Ala Gly Leu Gly Arg Arg Cys Gly Ala
130 135 140

Val Asn Phe Arg Pro Gln Arg Ser Gln Ser Met Arg Gly Gly Gly Gly
145 150 155 160

Val Gly Gly Thr

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 78 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

Met Asn Ser Leu Val Ser Trp Gln Leu Leu Leu Phe Leu Cys Ala Thr
1 5 10 15

His Phe Gly Glu Pro Leu Glu Lys Val Ala Ser Val Gly Asn Ser Arg
20 25 30

Pro Thr Gly Gln Gln Leu Glu Ser Leu Gly Leu Leu Ala Arg Gly Ala
35 40 45

Glu Pro Ala Val His Arg Glu Glu Ala Ser Cys Tyr Cys Gln Ala Glu
50 55 60

Pro Ser Gly Asp Leu Ala Val Pro Ala Pro Arg Glu Leu Arg
65 70 75

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 86 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

Glu Pro Pro Ala Ala Gly Pro Val Arg Pro Pro Gln Pro Pro Asp Pro
1 5 10 15

Arg Thr Pro Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly Glu Gly Pro Ala Glu
20 25 30

Leu Gln Leu Glu Leu Leu Arg Pro Ala Leu Arg Gln Ala Gly Gly Gly
35 40 45

Thr Arg Glu Pro Arg Gln Lys Arg Trp Ala Gly Leu Gly Arg Arg Cys
50 55 60

Gly Ala Val Asn Phe Arg Pro Gln Arg Ser Gln Ser Met Arg Gly Gly
65 70 75 80

Gly Gly Val Gly Gly Thr
85

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 22 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

Leu Arg Glu Pro Pro Ala Ala Gly Pro Val Arg Pro Pro Gln Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

Asp Pro Arg Thr Pro Gly
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 3 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

Ser Met Arg
1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 234 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

ATGAACTCAC TGGTTTCTTG GCAGCTACTG CTTTTCCTCT GTGCCACCCA CTTTGGGGAG 60

CCATTAGAAA AGGTGGCCTC TGTGGGGAAT TCTAGACCCA CAGGCCAGCA GCTAGAATCC 120

CTGGGCCTCC TGGCCCGGGG AGCAGAGCCT GCCGTGCACC GAGAGGAAGC CAGCTGCTAC 180

TGCCAGGCTG AGCCGTCGGG GGACCTCGCT GTCCCCGCCC CCCGAGAGCT CCGG 234

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 258 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

GAGCCGCCAG CAGCAGGGCC TGTCCGCCCC CCACAGCCGC CAGATCCCCG CACCCCAGGG 60

CGCGGTGCTG GTGCAGCGGG AGAAGGACCT GCCGAACTAC AACTGGAACT CCTTCGGCCT 120

GCGCTTCGGC AAGCGGGAGG CGGCACCAGG GAACCACGGC AGAAGCGCTG GGCGGGGCTG 180

GGGCGCAGGT GCGGGGCAGT GAACTTCAGA CCCCAAAGGA GTCAGAGCAT GCGGGGCGGG 240

GGCGGGGTGG GGGGGACG 258

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 66 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

CTCCGGGAGC CGCCAGCAGC AGGGCCTGTC CGCCCCCCAC AGCCGCCAGA TCCCCGCACC 60

CCAGGG 66

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 9 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

AGCATGCGG 9

WE CLAIM:

1. A cDNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NO: 1:

```
CTCTCTCTCT CTCTCTCTCT CTCTCTCTCT CTCTCTCTCT CTCTCTCTCT CTCTCTCTCT  60
CCTCGTGCCG AATTCGGCAC GAGGCTGCCC ACCCTCTGGA CATTCACCCA GCCAGGTGGT 120
CTCGTCACCT CAGAGGCTCC GCAGACTCCT GCCCAGGCCA GGACTGAGGC AAGCCTCAAG 180
GCACTTCTAG GACCTGGCTC TTCTCACCAA GATGAACTCA CTGGTTTCTT GGCAGCTACT 240
GCTTTTCCTC TGTGCCACCC ACTTTGGGGA GCCATTAGAA AAGGTGGCCT CTGTGGGGAA 300
TTCTAGACCC ACAGGCCAGC AGCTAGAATC CCTGGGCCTC CTGGCCCGGG GAGCAGAGCC 360
TGCCGTGCAC CGAGAGGAAG CCAGCTGCTA CTGCCAGGCT GAGCCGTCGG GGGACCTCGC 420
TGTCCCCGCC CCCCGAGAGC TCCGGGAGCC GCCAGCAGCA GGGCCTGTCC GCCCCCCACA 480
GCCGCCAGAT CCCCGCACCC CAGGGCGCGG TGCTGGTGCA GCGGGAGAAG GACCTGCCGA 540
ACTACAACTG GAACTCCTTC GGCCTGCGCT TCGGCAAGCG GGAGGCGGCA CCAGGGAACC 600
ACGGCAGAAG CGCTGGGCGG GGCTGGGGCG CAGGTGCGGG GCAGTGAACT TCAGACCCCA 660
AAGGAGTCAG AGCATGCGGG GCGGGGGCGG GGTGGGGGGG ACGTAGGGCT AAGGGAGGGG 720
GCGCTGGAGC TTCCAACCCG AGGCAATAAA AGAAATGTTG CGTAACTCAA AAAAAAAAAA 780
AAAAA                                                             785.
```

2. A protein having an amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA molecule of claim 1.

3. A protein having an amino acid sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NO. 2:

```
Met Asn Ser Leu Val Ser Trp Gln Leu Leu Leu Phe Leu Cys Ala Thr
1               5                   10                  15

His Phe Gly Glu Pro Leu Glu Lys Val Ala Ser Val Gly Asn Ser Arg
            20                  25                  30

Pro Thr Gly Gln Gln Leu Glu Ser Leu Gly Leu Leu Ala Arg Gly Ala
        35                  40                  45

Glu Pro Ala Val His Arg Glu Glu Ala Ser Cys Tyr Cys Gln Ala Glu
    50                  55                  60

Pro Ser Gly Asp Leu Ala Val Pro Ala Pro Arg Glu Leu Arg Glu Pro
65                  70                  75                  80

Pro Ala Ala Gly Pro Val Arg Pro Pro Gln Pro Pro Asp Pro Arg Thr
                85                  90                  95
```

Pro Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly Glu Gly Pro Ala Glu Leu Gln
100 105 110

Leu Glu Leu Leu Arg Pro Ala Leu Arg Gln Ala Gly Gly Gly Thr Arg
115 120 125

Glu Pro Arg Gln Lys Arg Trp Ala Gly Leu Gly Arg Arg Cys Gly Ala
130 135 140

Val Asn Phe Arg Pro Gln Arg Ser Gln Ser Met Arg Gly Gly Gly Gly
145 150 155 160

Val Gly Gly Thr.

4. A cDNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NO: 7:

```
ATGAACTCAC TGGTTTCTTG GCAGCTACTG CTTTTCCTCT GTGCCACCCA CTTTGGGGAG  60
CCATTAGAAA AGGTGGCCTC TGTGGGGAAT TCTAGACCCA CAGGCCAGCA GCTAGAATCC 120
CTGGGCCTCC TGGCCCGGGG AGCAGAGCCT GCCGTGCACC GAGAGGAAGC CAGCTGCTAC 180
TGCCAGGCTG AGCCGTCGGG GGACCTCGCT GTCCCCGCCC CCCGAGAGCT CCGG      234.
```

5. A cDNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NO: 8:

```
GAGCCGCCAG CAGCAGGGCC TGTCCGCCCC CCACAGCCGC CAGATCCCCG CACCCCAGGG  60
CGCGGTGCTG GTGCAGCGGG AGAAGGACCT GCCGAACTAC AACTGGAACT CCTTCGGCCT 120
GCGCTTCGGC AAGCGGGAGG CGGCACCAGG GAACCACGGC AGAAGCGCTG GGCGGGGCTG 180
GGGCGCAGGT GCGGGGCAGT GAACTTCAGA CCCCAAAGGA GTCAGAGCAT GCGGGGCGGG 240
GGCGGGGTGG GGGGGACG                                              258.
```

6. A cDNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NO: 9:

```
CTCCGGGAGC CGCCAGCAGC AGGGCCTGTC CGCCCCCCAC AGCCGCCAGA TCCCCGCACC  60
CCAGGG                                                            66.
```

7. A cDNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NO: 10:

```
AGCATGCGG                                                          9.
```

8. A polypeptide having an amino acid sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NO: 3:

Met Asn Ser Leu Val Ser Trp Gln Leu Leu Leu Phe Leu Cys Ala Thr
1 5 10 15

His Phe Gly Glu Pro Leu Glu Lys Val Ala Ser Val Gly Asn Ser Arg
20 25 30

Pro Thr Gly Gln Gln Leu Glu Ser Leu Gly Leu Leu Ala Arg Gly Ala
35 40 45

Glu Pro Ala Val His Arg Glu Glu Ala Ser Cys Tyr Cys Gln Ala Glu
50 55 60

Pro Ser Gly Asp Leu Ala Val Pro Ala Pro Arg Glu Leu Arg.
65 70 75

9. A polypeptide having an amino acid sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NO: 4:

Glu Pro Pro Ala Ala Gly Pro Val Arg Pro Pro Gln Pro Pro Asp Pro
1 5 10 15

Arg Thr Pro Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly Glu Gly Pro Ala Glu
20 25 30

Leu Gln Leu Glu Leu Leu Arg Pro Ala Leu Arg Gln Ala Gly Gly Gly
35 40 45

Thr Arg Glu Pro Arg Gln Lys Arg Trp Ala Gly Leu Gly Arg Arg Cys
50 55 60

Gly Ala Val Asn Phe Arg Pro Gln Arg Ser Gln Ser Met Arg Gly Gly
65 70 75 80

Gly Gly Val Gly Gly Thr.
85

10. A polypeptide having an amino acid sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NO: 5:

Leu Arg Glu Pro Pro Ala Ala Gly Pro Val Arg Pro Pro Gln Pro Pro
1 5 10 15
Asp Pro Arg Thr Pro Gly.
20

11. A polypeptide having an amino acid sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NO: 6:

Ser Met Arg
1

and flanking amino acid sequences that determine binding specificity.

12. A recombinant expression system comprising a suitable regulatory system and the nucleotide sequence of claim 1 or fragments or truncations thereof.

13. A marker for distinguishing metastatic from non-metastatic cells, said marker comprising a labeled nucleotide sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NO: 1, or fragments or truncations thereof.

14. A marker for distinguishing metastatic from non-metastatic cells, said marker comprising a labeled amino acid sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NO: 2 or fragment or truncations thereof.

15. A method for staging the oncogenetic process in a subject, said method comprising determining the level of expression of a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NO: 2 in a biological sample obtained from the subject.

16. A method for planning therapy for a cancer in a subject, said method comprising determining whether the

cDNA of claim 1 or a fragment or truncation thereof is expressed in a sample of cancer cells from the subject, and comparing the level of expression to a set of standards for stages of the cancer.

17. The method of claim 16, where the cancer is cutaneous melanoma.

18. A method for diagnosing the presence of a metastasizing cancer in a subject, said method comprising determining whether a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NO: 2 or a fragment or truncation thereof, is present in a biological sample from the subject at levels that indicate metastasis.

19. A method for introducing a metastasis suppressor gene into a subject, said method comprising obtaining an expression system for a gene having a nucleotide sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NO: 1 or a fragment or truncation thereof, and transferring the expression system into the subject.

20. A method for treating a cancer to prevent metastasis, said method comprising administering to a subject with cancer an effective amount of a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence in accordance with SEQ ID NO: 2, or a fragment or truncation thereof.

21. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID. NOS: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in a suitable diluent.

```
CTCTCTCTCT CTCTCTCTCT CTCTCTCTCT CTCTCTCTCT CTCTCTCTCT CTCTCTCTCT  60
CCTCGTGCCG AATTCGGCAC GAGGCTGCCC ACCCTCTGGA CATTCACCCA GCCAGGTGGT 120
CTCGTCACCT CAGAGGCTCC GCAGACTCCT GCCCAGGCCA GGACTGAGGC AAGCCTCAAG 180
GCACTTCTAG GACCTGGCTC TTCTCACCAA GATGAACTCA CTGGTTTCTT GGCAGCTACT 240
GCTTTTCCTC TGTGCCACCC ACTTTGGGGA GCCATTAGAA AAGGTGGCCT CTGTGGGGAA 300
TTCTAGACCC ACAGGCCAGC AGCTAGAATC CCTGGGCCTC CTGGCCCGGG GAGCAGAGCC 360
TGCCGTGCAC CGAGAGGAAG CCAGCTGCTA CTGCCAGGCT GAGCCGTCGG GGGACCTCGC 420
TGTCCCCGCC CCCCGAGAGC TCCGGGAGCC GCCAGCAGCA GGGCCTGTCC GCCCCCCACA 480
GCCGCCAGAT CCCCGCACCC CAGGGCGCGG TGCTGGTGCA GCGGGAGAAG GACCTGCCGA 540
ACTACAACTG GAACTCCTTC GGCCTGCGCT TCGGCAAGCG GGAGGCGGCA CCAGGGAACC 600
ACGGCAGAAG CGCTGGGCGG GGCTGGGGCG CAGGTGCGGG GCAGTGAACT TCAGACCCCA 660
AAGGAGTCAG AGCATGCGGG GCGGGGGCGG GGTGGGGGGG ACGTAGGGCT AAGGGAGGGG 720
GCGCTGGAGC TTCCAACCCG AGGCAATAAA AGAAATGTTG CGTAACTCAA AAAAAAAAAA 780
AAAAA                                                             785
```

FIG. 1

Met	Asn	Ser	Leu	Val	Ser	Trp	Gln	Leu	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Cys	Ala	Thr
1				5					10					15	
His	Phe	Gly	Glu	Pro	Leu	Glu	Lys	Val	Ala	Ser	Val	Gly	Asn	Ser	Arg
			20					25					30		
Pro	Thr	Gly	Gln	Gln	Leu	Glu	Ser	Leu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Ala	Arg	Gly	Ala
		35					40					45			
Glu	Pro	Ala	Val	His	Arg	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ser	Cys	Tyr	Cys	Gln	Ala	Glu
	50					55					60				
Pro	Ser	Gly	Asp	Leu	Ala	Val	Pro	Ala	Pro	Arg	Glu	Leu	Arg	Glu	Pro
65					70					75					80
Pro	Ala	Ala	Gly	Pro	Val	Arg	Pro	Pro	Gln	Pro	Pro	Asp	Pro	Arg	Thr
				85					90					95	
Pro	Gly	Arg	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Glu	Gly	Pro	Ala	Glu	Leu	Gln
			100					105					110		
Leu	Glu	Leu	Leu	Arg	Pro	Ala	Leu	Arg	Gln	Ala	Gly	Gly	Gly	Thr	Arg
		115					120					125			
Glu	Pro	Arg	Gln	Lys	Arg	Trp	Ala	Gly	Leu	Gly	Arg	Arg	Cys	Gly	Ala
	130					135					140				
Val	Asn	Phe	Arg	Pro	Gln	Arg	Ser	Gln	Ser	Met	Arg	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly
145					150					155					160
Val	Gly	Gly	Thr												

FIG. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/16414

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :Please See Extra Sheet.
US CL :536/23.1; 530/300, 350; 435/4, 320.1; 514/2, 44
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 536/23.1; 530/300, 350; 435/4, 320.1; 514/2, 44

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y, P	LEE et al. Use of differential display and subtractive hybridization to identify highly expressed genes in metastasis-suppressed chromosome 6/human melanoma hybrids. Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research. March 1996, Vol. 37, page 76, abstract no. 530, see entire abstract.	1-21
Y, P	LEE et al. Cloning of a novel gene, KiSS-1, which is responsible for metastasis suppression in chromosome 6/human melanoma hybrid cells. Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research. March 1996, Vol. 37, page 76, abstract no. 531, see entire abstract.	1-21
Y	WO 95/23814 A1 (NATIONAL JEWISH CENTER FOR IMMUNOLOGY AND RESPIRATORY MEDICINE) 08 September 1995, see entire document.	1-21

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
19 DECEMBER 1996	17 JAN 1997

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231
Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer
D. CURTIS HOGUE, JR.
Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/16414

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:
IPC (6):

C07H 21/04; C07K 5/00, 14/00; C12N 15/63; A61K 38/00, 48/00; C12Q 1/68